

The Morning Astorian.

VOLUME LVIII.

ASTORIA, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1904.

NUMBER 240.

BIG STRIKE IS STARTED IN CHICAGO

Packing House Employees Quit Work as Result of Effort of Employers to Effect Reduction of Wages.

Widespread Inconvenience May Follow to All Sections of the Country.

45,000 EMPLOYEES INVOLVED

Union Leader Says Wages Allowed Were Too Low to Permit Unskilled Labor to Make a Living.

Chicago, July 12.—As the result of a stubborn disagreement, chiefly over wages for unskilled labor, one of the most extensive strikes in the history of the meat-packing industry of the United States began today in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and other cities where large packing plants are located. If prolonged, the strike, it is expected, will cause widespread inconvenience, possibly equaling the anthracite coal famine of two years ago. The unanimity of the strike is complete. More than 45,000 employees are directly involved. In Chicago alone 18,000 men are on strike.

It was announced tonight that the packing-houses, contrary to expectations, will continue operations without closing down, employing whatever help may be available.

The walkout here was started by the employees of the killing department at the various packing-houses. As the workers of each department disposed of their part of the work they threw off their aprons and departed. This consideration was shown to the packers, the labor officials announced, because it is not the desire of the men to cause the employers any financial loss as a result of neglecting the meat that was on hand to be dressed. There was absolutely no sign of disorder as the strikers quit the yards.

President Donnelly of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, leader of the strike, said tonight he believed the strikers would have little difficulty in withstanding a siege of more than a

year with the strike funds the unions have on hand.

In Chicago 35 local unions are involved in the strike. Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co. said tonight:

"We consider the demand of the union for an advance in the wages of unskilled labor entirely unwarranted by the conditions. We could not concede it and proposed to submit the question to arbitration, which the union declined to do and called the strike today at all our plants."

President Donnelly, the strike leader, said:

"I wish to make it clear that we are not fighting for an increase in wages, but against a decrease. Our original demand was for a minimum of 20 cents an hour for laborers. This demand was amended after our second conference with the packers, in June. We then agreed to a scale of 18 1/2 cents an hour, except in Omaha and Sioux City, where the scale is 19 cents. The packers, on the other hand, refused to pay more than 17 1/2 cents an hour, and declined to sign any agreements, except with a small portion of the workmen. The question of the wages of the skilled men was not discussed. To the unskilled workmen the average wage was 18 1/2 cents, but when we asked that this be made the minimum wage, they cut it to 17 1/2 cents and 15 cents. The men could live on 15 cents if they got steady work, but at some of the plants the men have been able to make only 13 hours a week at this wage scale. They could not live on it. No one could."

The strikers' organization does not include electricians, steam fitters, firemen, engineers, car workers and teamsters. These make in Chicago alone a total of 10,000 additional men who may or may not be made idle wholly or in part, voluntarily or otherwise, according to the developments in the struggle.

The employees of the Union stock yards here are not affected by the strike of the packing-house employees.

If the strike continues long it is quite probable many small slaughterers will resume business again in the large cities throughout the country. It is stated that, since the decision of the interstate commerce commission that rates shall be equal to large and small shippers, purchasers of animals on hoof for eastern consumption have so largely increased they are almost equal to the total bought by the local packers.

What promised for a moment to develop into a riot was nipped in the bud at midnight while cots were being unloaded from wagons to be used by the non-union men inside the packing-houses. A large crowd of people congregated across the street as soon as the work of unloading was commenced and a rush was made to overturn the wagons. Policemen frustrated the attempt and placed three of the ring-leaders under arrest.

MR. BRYAN WILL SUPPORT DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES IN CASE OF SHORTCOMINGS

Declares That He Intends Trying to Organize the Party for the Campaign Four Years Hence

Says That Final Judgment Cannot Be Passed Upon Judge Parker Until His Speech of Acceptance Discloses His Attitude Toward the People on Several Great Problems Not Emphatically Stated in Platform.

Lincoln, Neb., July 12.—W. J. Bryan today gave out the following statement:

"I shall vote for Parker and Davis, the nominees of the national democratic convention, and shall do so for the following reasons:

"First—Because the democratic ticket stands for opposition to imperialism, while the republican ticket stands for an imperialistic policy.

"Second—Mr. Roosevelt is injecting the race issue into American politics. This issue, if it becomes national, will make it impossible to consider questions that demand solution. The election of the democratic ticket will put a quietus on this subject.

"Third—Mr. Roosevelt stands for the spirit of war. His friends present him as a man of blood and iron. He believes in strenuousness and inculcates love for warlike things. The democratic ticket stands for peace, for reason and for arbitration rather than for force, conquest and bluster.

"Fourth—The democratic platform declares in favor of reduction of the standing army, and, as this plank was unanimously adopted, there is reason to believe the democratic statement on this subject would bring some advantage to the people.

"For these reasons I will be justified in supporting the ticket. Democratic victory will mean very little, if any, progress on economic questions so long as the party is under the control of the Wall street element. On the money question Mr. Parker is as thoroughly committed to the side of the financiers as Roosevelt. On the trust question the democratic platform is very much better than the republican platform, but the nomination of Judge Parker virtually nullifies the anti-trust plank. Unless in his letter of acceptance he commits himself to anti-trust legislation, we need not expect him to pursue a different course from that pursued by President Roosevelt.

"So far as labor questions are concerned, we must await Judge Parker's letter before we shall know whether the laboring man has anything to expect from his election. The labor plank, as prepared by Judge Parker's friends on the sub-committee, was a straddling, meaningless plank. In the full committee the plank adopted favor arbitration and an eight-hour day and against government by injunction; also a plank on the Colorado situation. If Judge Parker is silent or ambiguous on these subjects, it means that the men back of them will not permit him to take labor's side on these disputed questions.

"On the tariff question some little progress may be hoped for. But the Parker men on the committee were nearly all in favor of a very conservative plank. It remains to be seen whether Judge Parker will carry out the definite plank which was substituted by the full committee."

After describing the manner of Judge Parker's nomination, which he maintains was secured by "crooked and indefensible methods," Bryan concludes:

"After having stated that I shall support the ticket, and after having given my reasons for so doing, I think it is due to the democrats of the nation to say that, while the fight on economic questions is postponed, it is not abandoned. As soon as the election is over, I shall, with the help of those who believe as I do, undertake to organize before the campaign of 1908, the object being to marshal the friends of popular government within the democratic party to the support of a radical and progressive policy to make the democratic party an efficient means in the hands of the people for securing relief from the element that controls the republican party, and for the time being is in control of the democratic party. This plan of organization will be elaborated soon."

The woman, who was once known as "The first lady in Florida," spends her days and nights with the phantom royalties which people her brain. It is well that she can be surrounded with all the evidences of lavish wealth, for she believes that she is Princess Ida Alice Van Shotten Teck, and the affianced bride of the czar of Russia.

Although she is a white haired woman 53 years old, she thinks she is still a girl and passes her long days in waiting for the fiancé that never comes. She does not know that she has been divorced from her husband by a law made especially for the purpose. She does not know that she ever had a husband.

It is reported that the unfortunate woman in her distress has the active sympathy of Mrs. John H. Flagler, who has been personally interested in her care since the return to New York.

Mrs. John H. Flagler, who captured the affections of her husband while singing in a New York church choir, is practically the mistress of \$50,000,000 and is able to do much to alleviate the sufferings of the woman who now childishly babbles of coming events and coming honors.

Arrested for Defrauding Hotels.

Boston, July 12.—A man who registered at the Copley Square hotel Sunday as William Tollefson of Omaha, Neb., was arrested early this morning on the charge of defrauding hotel proprietors. The police allege that Tollefson is wanted in many cities of the west.

Arrested for Diamond Theft.

Stockton, Cal., July 12.—The police of this city have arrested two parties believed to be Martha E. Sabin and Henry J. Kendall, who are wanted in Chicago on a charge of stealing some three thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and other jewelry. They registered at a hotel as B. B. Brown and wife last Saturday and were picked up on Main street. The woman gave \$2,500 cash bail and was released, but Kendall could not furnish \$5,000 bail. The woman had \$4,000 in currency after she had paid up her bail. She is still trying to get her companion out of jail.

WAR ON CONSUMPTION.

Pittsburg Capitalist Makes Substantial Donation to the Fund.

Baltimore, July 12.—The faculty of Johns Hopkins University hospital has completed plans for a systematic and scientific fight against tuberculosis. It will be aided materially in carrying out its purpose by a gift of \$20,000 from Henry Phipps of Pittsburg. Of this amount \$10,000 will be used in building a dispensary. The other \$10,000

will be used as a maintenance fund. The buildings will include a dispensary and apartments for scientific work. Guinea pigs, which are very susceptible to tuberculosis will be kept for inoculation.

Dr. Henry M. Hurd, superintendent of the Johns Hopkins hospital, said it was hoped and expected to attract to the dispensary tuberculosis patients from the very inception of the disease. In making a success of the undertaking, the hospital expects the co-operation of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. This association has rendered valuable aid in the past by taking all necessary steps to insure the sufferers the proper diet.

"Tuberculosis," said Dr. Hurd, "is more prevalent in Maryland than climatic conditions justify. The disease is being fought on scientific principles in Massachusetts, with the result that the death rate is now the same as it was 25 years ago, although the population has doubled. This means that a systematic fight against the malady has decreased its fatality just one-half."

THINKS SHE WILL MARRY CZAR.

Divorced Wife of Millionaire Flagler at Home on Hudson.

New York, July 12.—Mrs. Ida Flagler, once the wife of Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate and owner of a large part of the state of Florida, who had a special law passed by the Florida legislature making insanity a ground for divorce in order that he might be separated legally from Mrs. Flagler and enabled to marry his present wife, who was Miss Mary Kenan of Wilmington, N. C., is back in New York again.

In a magnificent home, 353 Riverside drive, surrounded by every luxury and with a view of the Hudson spread out before her eyes, the unfortunate demented woman who had been kept hidden from the knowledge of the public for two years was discovered today. She is under the personal care of Dr. Carlos B. McDonald, the celebrated alienist.

The woman, who was once known as "The first lady in Florida," spends her days and nights with the phantom royalties which people her brain. It is well that she can be surrounded with all the evidences of lavish wealth, for she believes that she is Princess Ida Alice Van Shotten Teck, and the affianced bride of the czar of Russia.

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CLOUDBURST DEVASTATES SMALL TOWN

Great Wall of Water Descends Upon Mitchell, Wheeler County, Carrying Away Most of the Buildings.

Inhabitants Had Warning and Most of Them Fled to the Hills Back of Town.

TWO AGED PERSONS DROWNED

Other Cloudbursts Occurred at Other Places, but Reports of Damage Have Not Yet Been Sent In.

Arlington, Ore., July 12.—The residents of Heppner and Mitchell last evening experienced a thrilling repetition of the great catastrophe of last June, and, while the damage is very slight at the former place, Mitchell residents were compelled to flee to the hills for safety.

A wall of water 25 feet high came down Bridge and Mill creeks, which unite about 300 yards above the town. The flood claimed two victims, Martin Smith, a man nearly 100 years old, and Mrs. Bethune, an aged woman. It also carried away 25 houses in its mad onrush. Everything below Looney's store was carried away, and two large livery stables, with 20 horses, were lost. The Oakes Mercantile Company's store, Waterman's store and the flour mill escaped being wrecked, but the first mentioned lost 10 tons of barbed wire.

Little rain fell at Mitchell, but thunder and lightning gave the inhabitants warning that a flood or a cloudburst might be expected, so they prepared for it. Over half the population fled to the high hills bordering the valley, and others were preparing for the water when it suddenly burst upon them. The two aged people who met death by drowning refused to accompany the others to the hills, feeling that the alarm was unnecessary.

The excitement at Heppner was even greater than at Mitchell, for the people have hardly recovered from the nervous strain of last year's flood. The damage at this point is confined to the washing away of bridges and weakening of the O. R. & N. bridge at Lexington. The creek rose suddenly and with a rush overflowed its banks, but there was no great volume of water as at Mitchell.

No reports have come in from the farming districts, so it is impossible to state what damage has been done to crops, herds and ranch property.

Story Not Confirmed.

London, July 13.—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says that the Japanese casualties by land mines at Port Arthur Sunday night are reported to have been 28,000, but none of the many special war dispatches mentions a Japanese disaster at Port Arthur.

Japs Drive Russians Headlong.

Niu Chwang, July 11, noon.—Chinese coming in from the country report the Russians everywhere retreating before the Japanese who are soon tection.

JAPANESE REPORTED TO HAVE LOST 30,000 MEN

Story of Enormous Disaster at Port Arthur Comes From Mukden, but Report is Not Confirmed.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—A dispatch from a Russian correspondent at Mukden, dated July 12, says:

"According to intelligence received here, the Japanese last night attacked the positions near Port Arthur and were repulsed with enormous losses, not less than 30,000, it is said, being killed or wounded by our mines."

The general staff has received no information regarding the reported attack on the positions near Port Arthur and the loss of 30,000 Japanese killed or wounded by the Russian mines.

Clothes For Active Men

The harder you are on your clothes the more reason for being sure they're Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes.

These clothes are not only made to look well; but they're made for wear. And as long as they wear they look well. You will find them the most economical clothes you ever had both for the service they'll give you and for the satisfaction in appearances you will get.



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